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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-114
Wednesday
13 June 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-114

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*** Sugar-Producing Countries Prepare To Meet**

90AF0120A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 25 Apr 90 pp 1, 12

[By Jacques David]

[Text] Cabinet ministers of African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries, including Madun Dulloo, Mauritian minister of agriculture, will meet in London from 9-11 May to discuss the sugar question, particularly in view of the fact that the countries producing beet sugar are currently exerting strong pressure on the members of the European Economic Community, in anticipation of the establishment of a closer European union in 1992. At the 50th session of the Council of ACP Ministers and the 15th meeting between ACP and EEC ministers in Fiji representatives of the sugar-producing countries agreed to hold this meeting in London in May 1990. The purpose of the meeting is to undertake a broad campaign to sensitize European public opinion, and more particularly political parties, to support the ACP countries.

The sugar-producing countries are faced with a serious problem because of the fact that there could be excess production of beet sugar and also that the Europeans might reduce sugar imports from the ACP countries. In this context Mauritian Minister of Agriculture Dulloo brought out the fact that "ACP sugar imports into the EEC are under constantly increasing pressure."

The ministers of the ACP countries also discussed in Fiji the strategy to be followed to sensitize European public opinion on this subject. They plan to insert a four-page supplement in the London FINANCIAL TIMES on the sugar industry, as well as sponsor an exposition to be entrusted to the "Foundation for ACP Culture" on the theme, "Cane Sugar and Culture in ACP States." Mauritius is well placed to give full support to this exposition.

Another subject of concern for Mauritius and the ACP ministers is the possibility that the marketing of ACP sugar by "Tate and Lyle" will be taken over by the "Berisford Company," a large, international company manufacturing sweeteners. Mauritius and its ACP partners should prepare themselves to fight to safeguard their market in Europe. In the view of Minister of Agriculture Dulloo, "We should more particularly be on guard, due to the fact that after October 1990 mergers and takeovers will come under the jurisdiction of the European Economic Commission in Brussels, as against the UK Monopolies and Mergers Commission," which is the case at present.

Certain decisions leading to the establishment of the European Single Market will be implemented, beginning with the end of 1990 and continuing in 1991 and in 1992. This process will end with the establishment of this single market, to take effect on 1 January 1993.

Minister of Agriculture Dulloo said: "As this fateful date approaches, it will be necessary, beginning now, to examine our apprehensions and concerns in-depth to find satisfactory solutions. In addition to that, the recent developments that have taken place over the last few months in East Europe have added to certain fears. Even though the EEC has indicated its intention to examine the difficult cases that could affect the ACP countries, increased vigilance must be shown. It is anticipated that economic operators now in place in Europe will attract the attention of the governments of the countries concerned, including Mauritius."

Although for a certain number of years the policy of the EEC has been to maintain a price freeze, Europe has introduced a policy linked to price reductions as a means of reducing their own sugar-beet production. In view of this situation the ACP sugar-producing countries, which largely depend on income from this domestic crop, will be more and more concerned because, as in the case of Mauritius, the development and survival of these countries are intimately linked to the viability of their sugar industries.

Minister of Agriculture Madun Dulloo stated: "We have emphasized the urgent need to stabilize our income from sugar in order to help the efforts of this basic industry to modernize itself and to be more efficient and more productive, as well as to diversify, more particularly through the maximum use of sugarcane byproducts." He emphasized the fact that he has made the Europeans understand that "the cultivation of sugar is best adapted to our climatic conditions. Our development and our economic, social, and political stability depend to an enormous extent on the sugar industry. The sugar industry remains fragile and vulnerable because it is exposed to all of the conditions that could be unfavorable to us, as well as price fluctuations on the international market. Hence the importance of ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Sugar Protocol and the safeguarding of all of the guarantees for which it provides."

* Pitfalls of Multipartyism in Africa Viewed

34000655A Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW
in English 4 May 90 pp 9-11

[Text] The battle of words between those advocating that Kenya revert to a multi-party political system, and those keen on maintaining the status quo—a sole legal political party—is on in earnest. Critics of the one-party system argue passionately that it is an outmoded system that cannot sustain democracy, looking wistfully to the day when the wind of change sweeps across the world and sees the establishment of multi-party democracies.

Yet the debate is more than just the issue of single party versus multi-party. Whether the latter is the only form of government that can ensure universal democracy is in itself debatable. While the Western world evolved to the multiparty system after centuries of feudalism, the system was literally imposed on emergent African nations at the dawn of independence, and was eventually largely discarded, either through the coming to power of military governments or the ruling party finding it convenient to declare itself the sole authority in political matters. In the latter case, the well-worn argument revolves around the desire to cement national unity in the reality of potential ethnic divisions in a multi-party state.

Africa today has the largest body of refugees in the world, with examples abounding of strife brought about by ethnic conflicts: Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda—the latter three at times multi-party systems of government. The ethnic problem in Africa does provide a powerful argument for the imposition of one-party systems of government; President Daniel arap Moi has repeatedly stated that once that bogey was overcome, Kenya would be ready for multi-partyism, where like in the west, the divides would be on ideological rather than narrow ethnic grounds.

There is also the fear that with multi-parties, the smaller ethnic groups would be forgotten as the chief players set up their own rivalries. The dawn of independence in Kenya saw two rival parties, Kanu, dominated by the large Kikuyu and Luo ethnic majorities, and the Kenya African Democratic Union (Kadu) as an alliance of the smaller ethnic groups, including the Luhya, the Kalenjin, the Maasai and the coastal tribes, founded chiefly to counter the influence of the big two. There may have been policy difference between the two parties but tribal considerations were paramount, with even Kadu's regionalism platform deliberately designed to ensure that each regional grouping would have a large say in shaping its destiny come independence. Kadu eventually dissolved but it is notable that there were no major ethnic conflicts arising out of the inter-party rivalry. That was unlike the situation that arose with the formation of the Kenya Peoples' Union (KPU), a development akin to a divorce between the Luo and the Kikuyu. The situation set the stage for fierce ethnic rivalry, but the leftist-leaning KPU failed to garner much support outside Luoland, and it took an act of violence for the party

to be proscribed three years later: The stoning and violence that marked the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's 1969 visit to Kisumu, a KPU bastion.

That serves as a ready illustration of the pitfalls of a multi-party system. But in the background lies the sneaking suspicion that the tribal bogey only serves as an excuse for African leaders to reject multi-parties; their main objective being to perpetuate themselves in power for as long as possible. Thus, when presidents Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, Ahmed Ahidjo of Cameroon and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania voluntarily relinquished office and oversaw a smooth peaceful transition after having ruled for decades, they were going against the norm. Senghor and Nyerere, before their departure, also managed to push through constitutional amendments limiting the term of office of future presidents as in the United States of America. Bishop Henry Okullu suggested a similar provision for Kenya in his provocative statement, though he was careful to point out that it should not apply to President Moi, but to future presidents.

Whether such a limit is a prerequisite for democracy is debatable. The only major western democracy with such a constitutional inhibition is the U.S., but the 22nd amendment to the constitution limiting a president's term of office was only enacted in 1951, 175 years after independence. Prior to this there had been an unwritten tradition limiting any president to no more than two terms, until 1940, when President Franklin Roosevelt broke the tradition with his election to a third term. That may have had very much to do with the desire for continuity at the beginning of the second world war, but when an ailing Roosevelt was re-elected to a fourth term in 1944, warning signals were sent out. He died shortly before the war's end in 1945 and was succeeded by his vice-president, Mr Harry S. Truman. Two years later came the proposal to limit the presidential term of office, ratified by congress in 1951 after Truman had been re-elected and was serving out what was to be his final term. Interestingly, the amendment deliberately did not apply to any person holding office when the article was proposed, and there was a rider to the effect that such an incumbent could serve out the remainder of his term. Okullu's clarification that a limited presidential term of office in Kenya should not apply to the incumbent, President Moi, was silent on whether he was referring to the present term or to any possible future terms.

In the rest of the western democracies, there has never been any need for such limits, the argument being that the electorate have every right to have a leader of their choice, without restrictions. And where a leader is unable to adequately perform his function, by ill health or otherwise, most countries including Kenya, have constitutional provisions to allow the removal of a leader even in mid-term, without necessarily having to wait for the next elections.

With the example of President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi's life—presidency, the point is made of the

general trend amongst African leaders who prefer to hold on to the reins of power until they die or are forced out by military coups. Critics point at that desire to hold on as one of the main unstated arguments for proponents of the one-party system, the sentiments being that in the presence of an opposition, the leadership has to be on its toes to survive or face the risk of being voted out. Theoretically, presidents in a one-party system can also be voted out within their own parties. In Tanzania, the limited term of office exists in a one-party system, but in all cases where there is a constitutional change of guard, the government remains in office and only the leader changes, unlike as in a two-party system, where a government will be voted out if it fails in the eyes of the voters.

But there is no guarantee that such democratic trappings can only be found in a multi-party system. In much of Latin America, even where military dictatorships are the order of the day, political parties remain in existence even if only in name. In Mexico, where a multi-party system exists, the country has been run by a single party since early this century, and it is widely acknowledged that the government partly remains in office by blatant abuse of the electoral system. An almost similar situation exists in high-tech Japan, where the ruling party has been in office since the end of the second world war. In such cases, change of government does not arise, and western observers have not shied away from labelling such countries as operating one-party systems. But an irrelevant opposition does provide a safety valve for the expression of dissent, and in general elections in both Mexico and Japan last year, the ruling parties were given a scare when the opposition made some dramatic gains.

In the strictly one-party systems, the bone of contention seems to be that not only is there no avenue for dissenting views but that the system is further abused to ensure that only those within the party who adhere to the straight and narrow can make any meaningful contributions. There is an argument that an open and free political system is also possible in a one-party system, but only where that party allows democracy to flourish within itself, to the extent that there may exist many factions of differing views within the same party. This also gives rise to the possibility that the party leadership can be forced out of office through a democratic process.

Also against the multi-party system are the examples of countries where the system has failed to produce a workable system. Mr Shariff Nassir has repeatedly pointed at Israel, where the deadlock between the major labor and Likud parties has resulted in the inability of either to form a government. Italy has also cited as another place where the proliferation of parties and constant changes of government have often led to untenable situations. But both countries continue to flourish, their saving grace being a system that continued to operate normally irrespective of the political stalemate. That is a system where the organs of government are not subordinate to any party, but independent entities removed to a large extent from the political realm.

In the debate over the forms of government, there is the recent view being pushed to the effect that multi-parties are the best generator for economic progress. The cue came from observation of events in Eastern Europe, where the stifled and backward economies are being seen not just as a result of the centralized communist economic systems but also as effects of the monolithic political system. This is the view being pushed by the United States and other Western powers, as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. But it seems to be a pretty new realization. With the advent of President Ronald Reagan in the US from 1980 came the push for free market economic systems as the best vehicle for economic growth. Many developing countries were suddenly faced with a virtual ultimatum to reform their economic systems or face cutbacks in foreign aid. Now they face the twin threat to liberalize the political systems as well.

But there has been no evidence that the political system has that much of a bearing on economic development. True, the west developed with open political and economic systems. The Communists stagnated with closed political and economic systems though much of that development dependent on slavery and colonialism, but also grew to rival the west in terms of military power and some technological advances. Africa and the rest of the third world were nowhere in the equation, except as pawns in the strategic battles between East and West. But along the way some third world countries have come up with bustling economies, and are today threatening the West in economic and technological advances. Pre-eminent are the so-called four dragons of South East Asia—Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. They had one thing in common as they made their advances, together with Brazil and to a lesser extent Chile in South America, to the ranks of newly-industrialized countries: strong centralized governments which brooked no challenge, if not outright military dictatorships.

While the West points the finger at Africa over changes in the political systems, it is notable that they are not too keen to refer to the situation in the oil rich Middle East countries. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and others are all absolute monarchies of great strategic interest. They also face the ever present threat of Islamic fundamentalists challenging their governments. An open political system would give rise to such destabilizing factors and it would be interesting to see whether the West would be willing to sacrifice strategic interests for political liberation in the oil-rich pro-western Middle East States.

The debate raises more questions than answers and the best of the latter will come from the few African countries that have signalled a desire to change with the times. Whether the proposed reforms in Zaire, Ethiopia, Somalia, Gabon and elsewhere will turn out as mere rhetorical pronouncements or serious reforms remains to be seen. Whether they will breed success or disaster remains to be seen. But the message is out. No party,

one-party, two-party or many parties might not be the most urgent question. Close to 30 years after independence, Africa is still locked in a morass of poverty, tribalism and lack of basic political and social freedoms. Any change should be for the better and not the other way round.

* Political Changes in Small Portuguese-Speaking States

90AF0133A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE
in Portuguese 20 Apr 90 pp 28, 29

[By Jorge Araujo]

[Text] They have been living in one-party systems for nearly 15 years. Now, they are taking the first hesitant steps in the process of political liberalization. Timidly in Guinea-Bissau, faster in Cape Verde and in Sao Tome and Principe. For that reason, there are those who are now calling them the "democratic Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa."

Sao Tome and Principe was the first of the former Portuguese colonies to hear the siren's song of liberalization. This was in spite of the fact that the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] and its leader have always governed with cotton in their ears.

It was the economic chaos into which Pinto da Costa had led Sao Tome which forced him to direct his steps along what was, clearly for him, the undesirable paths of democracy. The first prescription that came into his hands, via the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was the proposal to liberalize the economic sector. This was the bill that had to be paid by a man who had turned a dream country into a veritable nightmare.

And so it was the refrain of economic liberalization that first became a hit in Sao Tome and Principe. And you should have heard the defenders of a centralized economy singing the virtues of free enterprise. In spite of all this euphoria, Pinto da Costa committed a cardinal sin: He forgot to turn the record over. If he had done so, he would certainly have understood that, following economic liberalization, he had only two choices left: either another Tiananmen Square or political liberalization.

When he set the mechanisms that lead to a market economy in motion, Pinto da Costa unwittingly started a giant snowball rolling down the hill. Eventually, this snowball will inevitably sweep away the famous Article 4 of the Constitution, the one that officially recognizes the MLSTP as the "leading political force of society and the State."

Article 4 of the Sao Tome Constitution is the apple of the eye of the party's old guard. Therefore, when they were preparing the third constitutional revision, they did everything possible to preserve this constitutional device, which is the reason that, in the document's first version, no changes in this regard were reported.

Nevertheless, some yielding on the part of the MLSTP was already quite visible. The proposed bill authorized the right for splinter groups to form within the party, and made it possible for independent candidates to run in legislative elections. But there were some prerogatives which they had no intention of giving up. One such prerogative had to do with the president's eligibility. In this area, it was permitted, for the first time, for there to be more than one candidate, with the sine qua non condition that such a candidate be affiliated with the MLSTP.

It is evident that, in the course of time, these proposals ended up in the wastepaper basket, much of which was the fault of the opposition, which wasted no opportunity to raise the banner ever higher.

The first sign that nothing would be as before in Sao Tome and Principe became apparent during the first national conference of the MLSTP. Pinto da Costa opened the doors of the conference to all Sao Tomeans, "including his opponents." They did not have to be asked twice, and they raised their voices.

The first demand had to do with setting up a multiparty system and the election of the president of the Republic by direct, universal suffrage. For that reason, they considered that the "proposed constitutional draft document presented at the party conference has already been superseded." The fact is that, for them, what was in question was not just a simple revision of the Constitution, but rather a "new philosophy that will put an end to the First Republic once and for all."

The president of Sao Tome had no alternative other than to listen to his opponents. So, the guidelines of the philosophy of the Second Republic are already found in the new constitutional text. Portuguese constitutional authority Jorge Miranda was an active participant in the preparation of this new Constitution.

Since the process of political liberalization leaves no room for turning back, Pinto da Costa even had to set the date for legislative and presidential elections for this coming summer. The opposition did not like this, and demanded a postponement. The reason they gave is that they need more time to get set up and to get their message across to the voters. Furthermore, they intend for the legislative and presidential elections to be held separately.

In the face of the opposition's reaction, Pinto da Costa kicked off an authentic game of cat and mouse. He said that he was postponing the elections themselves, but that he was leaving the declaration that makes this postponement official "on stand-by." Therefore, the current moment is one of expectancy. In spite of these presidential "tricks," the opposition has not given up the fight. For proof, one need look no further than the meeting that was held this past 8 April in Lisbon by the democratic opposition coalition.

This front, which encompasses the main forces opposed to Pinto da Costa, decided to support a single candidate in the upcoming presidential elections. So the man who is to face the leader of the MLSTP is Miguel Trovoada. Meanwhile, the former prime minister of Pinto da Costa only has to make his candidacy official after a visit to Sao Tome, which is to take place shortly.

This former Portuguese territory is awaiting, with natural expectancy, the upcoming episodes in this ongoing democratic soap opera. Miguel Trovoada already has his suitcases packed and ready to go, and there are those who see in him the "country's savior." But Pinto da Costa does not plan to give up without a fight, even if he has to fall back on all the tricks that his incumbency confers upon him.

Perestroika in Cape Verde

In Cape Verde, the decade of the 90's began under the sign of presidential succession. Aristides Pereira is moving quickly toward the end of his second term as president, and everything points to the fact that he is preparing to forego another run for office. His health problems and these past 15 years at the helm of the nation's destiny must have carried considerable weight in the decision.

There is one name at the top of any list of the candidates for succession: Pedro Pires, the current prime minister. However, and in spite of the fact that he dominates party and state machinery, the adjunct secretary-general of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] has one giant headache: How to justify his "right" to Aristides Pereira's position. In order to get it, there is no better game plan for him than to appear to the public to be the man responsible for political reforms. This is what he has done, to such an extent that the process of liberalization in Cape Verde has begun to be known as "perestroika."

But at the beginning, "perestroika" was a kind of shot in the dark. People talked about it a lot, but what shape it would eventually take remained poorly defined. And Cape Verdeans had to wait until 15 February to see things a little more clearly.

The white smoke only came at the end of a meeting of the policy committee of the PAICV, during which the party decided to surrender its monopoly on power, leaving the way clear for the installation of a multiparty regime. That was the beginning of the end of the famous Article 4 of the Constitution, which consecrates the PAICV "as the leading political force of society and the State."

The other "goody" that the party decided to offer was the participation of independent slates of candidates in the upcoming legislative elections, which are scheduled for the end of this year. But, since there is no rose without a thorn, party slates would remain out of play.

With this trick, the party made it quite clear that it was trying to administer the medicine of liberalization with an eyedropper. This was the only guarantee that the party had of continuing to hold all the trump cards in its own hand, and postponing the opposition's grand entrance. This is the golden age of "Pirestroika," with its mentor boasting of being the only prime minister not to know the faces of his opponents.

It is true that the opposition used to be practically non-existent, limited to a few "parties," most of them well on their way to extinction, which operated from overseas. They answer to the names of UPIC [expansion unknown], UCID [Independent and Democratic Cape Verdean Union], or even the Democratic Liberation Movement and National Resurgence of Cape Verde. Their weakness constitutes the main strength of the PAICV.

Nevertheless, the opening of the democratic faucet in Cape Verde did not leave the "silent majority" indifferent. It was just waiting for the best opportunity to call the PAICV's leadership into question. The first sign came with the formation of the Movement for Democracy (MPD), an organization that many people already see as the embryo of a future political party. Starting from that moment, things have only become increasingly complicated for the party of Amilcar Cabral.

In fact, the MPD is not wasting time, and is counter-attacking in every direction, calling into question the whole strategy of liberalization that is being touted by the party. First of all, MPD's members believe that democracy in Cape Verde has to be "built, since it has never existed." Second, they denounce the concept of "groups of citizens," which, according to them, constitute a "trap" intended to "fragment the political forces of the opposition." And, last but not least, they offer their own prescription for the process of democratization: endowing the country with institutional and legal mechanisms that will allow the free expression of different political platforms on an equal footing.

Once people became aware of "the manifesto of the 600," the name by which the MPD's public statement is known, the PAICV accepted as a foregone conclusion that it would no longer be able to continue singing solo. But what no one had expected was that Amilcar Cabral's party would give in to the very first demands of the opposition. In fact, in last week's meeting of the policy committee, the PAICV decided to pay heed to its opponents and move forward with a proposal that will allow other political parties, and not just "groups of citizens," to run for the legislative elections at the end of the year. But the biggest bombshell was undoubtedly the announcement that, for the first time in its history, the future president is going to be elected by direct vote.

At the moment, the PAICV finds itself in a particularly delicate situation: It promised a finger and the opposition has demanded an arm. And, not content with that, it now wants the whole body. The result is that, in spite

of what the PAICV has relinquished already, the MPD is not satisfied. And it has good reason not to be, since the party continues to hold all the cards in its own hands and is still insisting on "patience."

The problem for the opposition is that even patience has its limits. This is the reason that they are demanding that the party open up this card game. However, this will only be possible when the struggle within the party over succession to Aristides Pereira reaches its conclusion. And this struggle, contrary to what Pedro Pires had thought, will not be a happy, solo promenade.

Guinea-Bissau Cannot Wait

In Guinea-Bissau, the paths of dialogue and tolerance continue to break new ground. The fact is that, defying the democratic wave that is sweeping over the other small Portuguese-speaking nations of Africa, Nino Vieira continues to "lead" the destinies of his former Portuguese territory with an iron fist.

However, the strong man of Guinea-Bissau seems to have no alternative, so much the more so in that the bottom line of his 10 years in power is a disaster, especially on the economic level. Perhaps for this very reason, but also thanks to pressures from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Nino Vieira has begun to take the first steps on the path toward liberalization, beginning with the economic sector.

He has prepared a plan, known as the Program of Structural Readjustment, and then he has sat back and waited in the shade of a banana tree. The problem, as in almost everything in Guinea-Bissau, is that there is a long row to hoe between intentions and practice. So this document, which contained many positive points, has ended up becoming a veritable breeding ground for nepotism and abuses of power.

The outward appearance of a flourishing private economy goes no deeper than the visible portion of an iceberg, where the only survivors are those who have access to financing and friends who can smooth the way through the always complicated administrative pitfalls, that is, the allies of the men in power. For this reason, the result of the Program of Structural Readjustment is domination of the economic sector by the black market and substitution of the expression "economic situation" with the term "economic anarchy."

Likewise, the situation on human rights and citizens' liberties is not exactly bright. Quite the contrary. In spite

of this, the opposition to Cabral's former companion has never succeeded in pinning his back to the wall.

According to opponents, the key to the great strength of Guinea-Bissau's president lies in Cuban support of his security services, both civilian and military.

Nino's Nightmare

So, during his long "reign," Nino Vieira has already known many opposition movements. They answer to the names of FLING [Front for the Struggle for Guinea-Bissau Independence], OANG [expansion unknown], or the Bafata Movement. As political organizations, the first two have already disappeared, for all practical purposes. That leaves the Bafata Movement which, for the moment, "encompasses almost all of Nino Vieira's opponents."

The nerve center of this organization is in the Portuguese capital, although it is said that the movement's military wing has its main base in Senegal, as well as "a great implementation in civilian society and in the military structures of Guinea." For now, they are the stuff of Nino Vieira's greatest nightmare, and they promise him many more sleepless nights to come.

The favorite topic of the Bafata Movement is making the Western nations "take Guinea seriously." With that end in mind, they are preparing a big publicity campaign in the United States and in the capital cities of the European Economic Community, starting with Lisbon. The objective is to sensitize public opinion and the public powers, and to recruit support for its democratization plan.

As was to be expected, President Nino Vieira continues to turn a deaf ear to the opposition's main demands. But, "perestroika oblige," he no longer defends single-party government so openly. For that reason, Bissau's Numero Uno seems to have found in the recognition of splinter groups within the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] a "skillful way to whitewash the regime."

The transformation of the single party into an agglomeration of different currents may already be a reality in the upcoming extraordinary convention of the PAIGC, which is scheduled for November of this year. But there is no doubt remaining, unless it is among certain party hard-liners, that this will be the first step on the road to a multiparty system. This is what is required by the current political and economic situation which has turned Nino Vieira's country into a veritable pressure cooker.

Cameroon

Cabinet Discusses 'Illegal' Demonstrations

AB1106214190 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] An important cabinet meeting was held at the Unity Palace yesterday under the chairmanship of President Paul Biya. The meeting examined bills to be tabled at the ongoing session of the National Assembly on socioeconomic and political issues. The agenda also featured the new agricultural policy, the verification of programs for imports and the recent illegal manifestations [demonstrations] in Bamenda and Yaounde.

Presenting the agricultural policy for the years ahead, the minister of agriculture said emphasis will be laid on consolidating what has so far been acquired, the development of more export products, and the transformation of some agricultural products. Commenting on the proposed policy, the head of state said it was vital that concrete measures be taken to implement the policy.

Opposition Leader Wants Western Pressure

AB1206101690 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The formation last month in Cameroon of a new opposition party in Bamenda appears to have created a new climate to political debate both inside and outside the country. The Social Democratic Front was born in blood with deaths in Bamenda when troops moved in and that followed disturbances in Yaounde and Douala. Cameroon is, of course, officially a one-party state and President Paul Biya has shown little inclination to change. But there are also a number of exiled Cameroonian political parties, among them the Cameroon Democratic Party, which was formed in 1983, that are now anxious to make their voices heard. Bani Tembote spoke to Mr. Albert Ngouana, the party's national chairman and asked him what they were calling on President Biya to do.

[Begin recording] [Ngouana] I am appealing to the Western governments and all friends of Cameroon that they should bring economic and diplomatic pressure to bear on Biya because he has refused to observe human rights and to abide by the Constitution, because the Cameroon Constitution allows for political pluralism, but he has never allowed other parties to take part in politics and the present crisis we have is that a new party has just been formed and the [word indistinct] were itching to launch it, and troops were sent to Bamenda to massacre the innocent people who were unarmed.

[Tembote] So what kind of pressures do you want to see?

[Ngouana] Now what happens is that various governments give aid and grants and loans to the developing countries and these monies are misdirected. They find

their way back to private accounts abroad. So the country is loaded with a debt whereas the individuals have stacked the money away in their private accounts. Now we do not want that to happen because there must be accountability. And because dictators don't allow this, the countries get into serious problems.

[Tembote] So you want aid to be cut off from dictatorships?

[Ngouana] We say aid should be linked to the observance of fundamental human rights and political pluralism.

[Tembote] Well, the British foreign secretary has come out with a statement saying that every aid to developing countries is going to be tied down to the question of democracy. Are you quite happy about that?

[Ngouana] Of course, I am very happy about that, and I want them to go a step further, bring pressure on these people to observe human rights.

[Tembote] Now, in Cameroon itself what exactly do you want the government to do?

[Ngouana] In Cameroon, we want the government to allow all political parties to take part in elections because our Constitution allows for multiparties.

[Tembote] If the Constitution allows for multiparty system, what then stops you from practicing this multiparty constitutional right?

[Ngouana] Exactly, because when it is time for elections, the president says only his own party can stand elections and those who try to stand elections, they are either arrested, detained, or killed, and that is why, even though Cameroon is a multiparty state, since 1966 no other party has contested the elections.

[Tembote] And now you are the president of the Cameroon Democratic Party, do you have any support within the country itself?

[Ngouana] Yes, of course. It is our efforts that have given courage to new parties to come up.

[Tembote] How can you say that you have support within the country when you actually stay out, I mean, you are living outside the country? How do you know.... [changes thought] How can you then claim to represent people when you don't actually want to stick around with them in their time of need?

[Ngouana] [laughter] I am not saying that I do not stick around with my people.

[Tembote] But you live outside the country.

[Ngouana] For some time. And the reason is that it is no use my being picked up and jailed or killed because if the leaders are killed what will be the result? The followers will just disappear. [end recording]

Gabon**State of Siege in Ogooue Said To Be Extended***AB1206090890 Dakar PANA in English 0819 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Libreville, 12 June (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The state of siege declared on the entire coastal province of Ogooue following the mysterious death of Mr. Joseph Rendjambe, a Gabonese opposition leader, is to be extended on Tuesday [12 June], informed sources in Libreville said.

A parliament delegation which had been on an evaluation mission in the region was called back by the minister of defence who said the deputies might face danger in the region which is still under military control.

Calling for its extension in Parliament Monday, the defence minister Martin Fidele Magnaga said his was because of provocative actions. The extension of the siege was adopted by the National Assembly.

The state of siege will on Port Gentil be ended when circumstances permit and after consultations between the government and the bureau of the National Assembly.

Bongo Views France-Africa Summit, Debt Issue*AB1206172090 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Jun (AFP)—Gabonese President Omar Bongo stated that the France-Africa summit to be held in Baule, France, from 19 to 21 June was to be the "truth summit." He said this during an exclusive interview broadcast yesterday on Congolese Television. Speaking about economic issues to be examined by this summit, Mr. Bongo said he believes that France should clearly define the notion of intermediate-revenue countries, which he thinks is arbitrary. These countries include Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon. These four countries' public debts were not written off, Mr. Bongo recalled, stating that in view of this situation, they will adopt a common position at the conference.

He regretted that France has not proposed acceptable solutions to these countries' debts. France has completely written off the public debts of about 30 of the poorest and most indebted African countries at the French-speaking countries' summit held in Dakar in 1989.

Last weekend, Ivorian Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake went successively to Libreville and Brazzaville to deliver messages from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Bongo and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on "issues of common interest." Although Mr. Ake did not specify the nature of these issues, observers think that the positions of the four intermediate-revenue countries at the next France-Africa summit was a prominent issue of discussion.

Zaire**Paper Reports Doctors' Strike Causing Deaths***AB1206170990 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, June 12 (AFP)—A month-long strike by government doctors in Zaire has caused more than 50 deaths in the capital, the pro-government paper ELIMA reported Tuesday. It said there were 31 deaths at a major hospital and 20 at a private clinic. Burials at one of the chief cemeteries had gone up 25 per cent in the same period, it added.

Zaire's hospitals have for years offered only minimal emergency services because of lack of equipment, medicine and qualified staff. The Mama Yemo hospital, the biggest here, has for several months been without even a single usable operating theatre. The doctors are striking in protest at such conditions, and also want more money.

Government health spending has been estimated by foreign experts based here at less than 15 U.S. cents annually per person for the population of 30 million.

35 Zairian Students Take Refuge in Zambia*AB1206121590 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While the international row continues over how many students were killed last month at the Lubumbashi University in Zaire, a number of students have decided to flee south. The Zaire Government said only one person was killed when the soldiers moved in to quell disturbances. However, some reports have put the number of dead at 50 and others as high as 150. Well, the former colonial power, Belgium, has suspended loans as an expression of its displeasure. Now some students have decided to take refuge in Zambia. From Lusaka, John Mukala telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to an official from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], the Zairian students began arriving here towards the middle of last month. The UNHCR official said that 35 students have managed to reach Lusaka after fleeing from Lubumbashi University in southern Zaire. The UNHCR office said that the students had registered as refugees and were currently being considered for asylum in Zambia. The spokesman said that the majority of the students cited the recent disturbances at the university as a reason for fleeing from the country but the spokesman added that their applications were being studied on what he called a case-by-case basis. It has been reported here that the students will be allowed to remain in Zambia for as long as necessary. Students at the University of Zambia last month held a demonstration in sympathy with their Zairian colleagues. [end recording]

*** Repression, Human Rights Violation Reported**

90AF0192A Brussels LE SOIR in French
3 May 90 p 7

[By Colette Braeckman]

[Text] The controversy continues in Kinshasa between city authorities and the reporters who, on the eve of May Day, witnessed the charge on UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] members by soldiers who opened fire.

After the Agence France Presse dispatch reported two deaths, the French Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry where another denial was expressed. However, Kenneth Noble, NEW YORK TIMES special correspondent in Kinshasa, reported the same information, describing how, as soon as the uniformed soldiers arrived in front of the residence of Mr. Tshisekedi, they fired on two or three hundred UDPS members. Even if the demonstration had not been officially authorized, such actions violate president Mobutu's recognition of the UDPS on 24 April and justify this party's fears. Its president, M. Lihau, demanded dismantling of the security forces as a prerequisite. Those fears are reiterated by the American Association of Jurists for Human Rights. At the end of a three-week stay in Kinshasa, these lawyers, Mssrs. Rosenblum and Makau, met officials as well as members of the opposition. They prepared a long report that will be transmitted to the Department of State, in particular. In their account, they note numerous reports relating inhuman, degrading, cruel treatment such as the beating of arrested persons, their immersion

in water, deprivation of sleep, use of electroshock, hanging by the feet, and immersion in a septic tank or in a sewer. Frequently, prisoners were beaten with a cord. The American lawyers, who note the state commissioner for the rights and freedom of citizens does not have sufficient means for action, also emphasize that these violations of human rights, these curtailments of freedom of association and of meeting are in violation of the Zairian constitution.

It is precisely at the legal level where people are awaiting the speech President Mobutu is to make before the national assembly in order as he said "to make the necessary clarifications."

In fact, the decisions made on 24 April abolishing the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] as a state party caused some stir within the former single party. It is noted there that the president, by deciding alone, violated article 63 of the Zairian Constitution. This article provides that only the party's central committee is the repository and guarantor of Mobutism, and has the authority to recognize any action likely to undermine MPR doctrine, even at the initiative of the president of the Republic.

The latter could be charged with deviationism, and some persons close to him, noting that the central committee was not summoned before the 24 April speech, reportedly wish to defend themselves through legal means. That idea is circulating among persons formerly favored by the regime, especially since official vehicles were confiscated and government offices were closed the very day after the presidential speech. However, it is unlikely that such a rear-guard battle could really be carried out.

Ethiopia

TPLF Foreign Chief on Reorganization, Issues

PM1206082690 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 8 Jun 90 p 4

[By Hani Naqshabandi]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Seyoum Mussa, head of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] Foreign Relations Office, has told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by telephone that his front has recently managed to establish its control over many areas in Ethiopia. He added: We are working now under the name, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Revolutionary Front, which was formed from the Tigre People's Liberation Front and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement. We are working under one name and one leadership, and an executive committee and a ministerial council have been formed.

Three rounds of talks have been held in Rome since March 1988 between the Ethiopian regime and TPLF representatives, but no solution has been achieved. Seyoum Mussa believes that the dispute revolves around two points: firstly, the nature of the talks, since "the Ethiopian side insists on the principle of separate negotiations with all those operating under the Front's banner, whereas we insist that negotiations be held with all of us together." The second point concerns the agenda for the talks, since "we insist that the talks should discuss the Ethiopian question and the issue of the system as a whole, whereas the Ethiopian side insists that the talks be confined to the Tigre question alone."

Mussa said that two battles have taken place over the past two weeks and that two Ethiopian battalions have been destroyed as a result. This is in addition to airborne Division 102, which aborted the coup attempt against the Ethiopian president. [passage omitted]

On the situation in Ethiopia, he said: Present conditions indicate that the Mengistu regime will not continue for long, especially as it has recently started to fumble about in its foreign relations with the superpowers. In view of recent developments in the Soviet Union, the latter has started to reduce its aid to the Ethiopian regime, stressing the need for negotiations and to end the war. "Furthermore, relations with Israel have started to grow noticeable stronger and Israel has started to provide all kinds of aid to Mengistu, especially in the field of armaments, including cluster bombs."

He added: In the event of the Front's control of the situation in Ethiopia, the support will be for the Palestinians, as is the case now, especially as the ties between Africa and the Arab states are substantial and deep-rooted. And in Ethiopia we will work to develop them as much as possible. Mussa emphasized that the next regime to be represented by the Front will work to end the state of war with the Eritreans, which has continued

for over 30 years. An internationally-supervised referendum will determine the situation vis-a-vis Eritrea in accordance with the peoples' right to self-determination.

Kenya

Leitich: Slash Fingers of Muliparty Advocates

EA1206161690 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
12 Jun 90 p 3

[Excerpt] The Nakuru KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman Mr. Wilson Leitich, yesterday told youthwingers to slash off two fingers of any advocate of multi-parties found flashing the two finger salute. He instructed the youthwingers to be on the lookout for such individuals and cut their two fingers and hand them in at his Nakuru office. Mr. Leitich said there were people, particularly in buses and market places, who flashed the two finger salute to each other, adding "we do not want the two finger sign." He gave this order when addressing wananchi [citizens] and other leaders who turned up at Afraha stadium yesterday to celebrate the KANU day to mark the party's 30th anniversary.

Mr. Leitich advised youthwingers to be wearing their plain clothes when tracking down such individuals because it would be easier than when they were dressed in KANU uniform.

He also appealed to wananchi and KANU youthwingers to be watchful and report to his office any businessman found supporting a multi-party system so that the KANU office would take away their trade licences. [passage omitted]

Minister Criticizes Matiba, Rubia Statements

AB1206160890 Nairobi KNA in English 1005 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Kapsabet, 12 June (KNA)—The minister for cooperative development, Mr. John Cheruiyot, has scoffed at Messrs. Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia for telling British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to announce that Kenyans were ready for multi-party system of government. By doing so, the minister said, the two took upon themselves to be spokesmen for Kenyans without consulting them before making their delated alterances [last two words as received].

Mr. Cheruiyot, who is a Nandi KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch secretary, made the remarks yesterday while addressing wananchi [citizens] who thronged the Kipchoge stadium in Kapsabet to mark the party's 30th anniversary. At the same time the minister led wananchi in thanking and praising President Moi for fostering unity in the country saying it said had enabled the country attain greater heights of development [as received].

He said that the claim that Kenyans wanted a plethora of political parties was a misleading move which would definitely lead to tribal groupings and sectionalism. [passage omitted]

Former Ministers Ask Meeting on Multiparty System

EA1206162290 Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 12 Jun 90 pp 1-2

[By Makau Niko]

[Excerpts] Former cabinet ministers, Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, yesterday formally applied for a licence to hold a public meeting next month to discuss multi-parties. The meeting, proposed to be held at Kamukunji, Nairobi, on July 7, has the title "The Case for Multi-Party" as the main agenda.

The application, dated yesterday and addressed to the Nairobi provincial commissioner, Mr. Fred Waiganjo, lists Mr. Rubia as the convenor of the meeting while the speakers are Mr. Rubia and Mr. Matiba. The agenda indicates that the meeting will open with a prayer, then an introduction, the case for multi-party and a closing prayer.

In documents availed to the "NATION" last evening, the two former cabinet ministers said their proposed meeting was subject to the public order act, which was procedural, regulatory and allowed police presence for reason of keeping order.

Said the application: "There is thus a constitutional legal right vested in a citizen of Kenya to organise and hold a public meeting/procession. This right can only be denied for valid and lawful reasons in law."

The letter, signed by Mr. Matiba and Mr. Rubia, requests Mr. Waiganjo to expedite issuance of the licence, to enable the parties [to] "make necessary arrangements for the rally."

The application to hold public rallies by Mr. Matiba and Mr. Rubia comes barely two days after President Moi vetoed the licensing of the meeting last Saturday. While addressing a public rally at Embu, the president said: "Some people say they want licences to hold meetings. They want licences under what law? They know the law and if they meet without a licence, they will face the law."

President Moi said the two should not even bother to apply for the licences. He said Mr. Matiba, Mr. Rubia and other proponents of many political parties for Kenya did not have the mandate to speak for Kenyans. [passage omitted]

In their application for the licence, the two say that the intended rally will give them an opportunity to further explain why "we have felt and continue to feel that the majority of Kenyans will fully support a multi-party system, when it is legally allowed in Kenya". They said the multi-party system was the "best alternative to the present single-party system". The letter said the application form was submitted to the PC [provincial commissioner] in triplicate as required by the regulations. The covering letter was signed by both Mr. Matiba and Mr. Rubia while the application form was signed by the convenor, Mr. Rubia.

The two, in an accompanying press statement, said that although the authorities had categorically rejected the idea of a referendum to determine the political system Kenyans wanted, "the much publicised assertion and claims by government leaders that Kenyans have resolved to retain a one-party system" only convinced those who made the claims, but not Kenyans at large.

"We want Kenyans to make a show of their stand," they declared.

Mr. Matiba and Mr. Rubia issued a press release on June 5, 1990, declaring their intention to secure licences to hold public meetings in various parts of the country.

President De Klerk Addresses Debate on Reforms*MB1206141790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] House of Assembly June 12 SAPA—The government's recent actions were completely supported by the mandate it had received on September 6, and there was therefore no need to confirm them by means of a referendum or election, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Tuesday [12 June]. Speaking in an interpellation debate, he said however that voters would eventually be asked to give a new mandate on a revised constitution or a change in the status of the office of state president. He also accused the CP [Conservative Party] of ambiguity on the question of violence, and said he was just as concerned about this as he was over the ANC's [African National Congress] ambiguous position on violence.

He was responding to Mr. Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal), who asked if Mr. de Klerk intended to ask the white electorate by way of a referendum or election for a mandate sanctioning negotiations with the ANC and SACP [South African Community Party] on a new constitution without their unconditionally renouncing violence. Mr. van der Merwe also asked if a mandate would be sought for acceptance of the principle that a black man might become president of the Republic.

Mr. de Klerk said there had been no talks with the ANC and SACP on a new constitution yet. The talks so far had been to get the ANC to commit itself to peaceful solutions, and this had been achieved in large measure at the Groote Schuur talks. "Now we must carry on with talks to get the ANC to renounce the armed struggle," he said.

The origin of these talks went back further than September 6, his predecessor, Mr. P.W. Botha, had laid down the test that participants in talks be committed to peaceful solutions long before the election. He himself had said the NP [National Party] would continue its efforts to broaden the base of participants in the search for peaceful solutions.

Under the present constitution it was not possible to have a black state president. The Constitution would first have to be changed, and the NP was prepared to take any significant changes to the electorate. The NP stood by its promise of a referendum or an election, and he had told this to heads of state on his recent European trip.

Reacting to CP criticisms of his talks with the ANC, he asked whether the CP talked with Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, Mr. Robert van Tonder and other people who apparently openly propagated violence.

"Why do you threaten me and threaten this country if I don't give in to pressure? What will happen then: Will the CP lead violent actions?"

CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht should stand up and explain, because the CP were ambiguous in their utterances on violence.

It was untrue that, as Mr. van der Merwe alleged, the NP sat hand-in-glove with the Conservative Party. It was this sort of propaganda that had misled the voters of Umlazi. "I speak with the CP but I'm not hand in glove with them," he said. "I speak to every political leader in this country because I'm state president and that's my job."

People should foreswear violence in their hearts, not merely make a show of doing so, and he was not sure if all members of the CP had done this.

Mr. van der Merwe said there was no doubt that Mr. de Klerk was governing in conflict with his mandate.

The main points of the mandate were contained in the NP publication KEY FACTS, distributed before the election, which said a black state president was not on the agenda. The booklet also said there would be no talks with the ANC before it foreswore violence, but the organisation was intensifying the struggle even while the government was talking with it.

Mr. de Klerk boasted his reforms were unstoppable. Why then did he want a referendum?

"In anticipation he is making a referendum irrelevant," Mr. van der Merwe said. "This is a piece of political deceit."

"You must decide: Return to the limitations of your mandate, and stop your attempts to change the country irrevocably, or you will create problems in this country."

"And you know what that means."

Mr. van der Merwe said Mr. de Klerk was "hand in glove with communists and bloody terrorists" and was deceiving his own people with the promise of a referendum.

"There is only one message: a general election. The message of Umlazi is that the voters have had enough of this state president." An election would prove this.

Parliamentary leader of the DP [Democratic Party] Dr. Zach de Beer said the point was that even though there had been no undertaking by the ANC to foreswear violence, the state president's negotiations had produced change. "In any case this is all nonsense," he said. "Who foreswore violence in Rhodesia before the Lancaster House talks got under way? Who foreswore violence in Angola?"

"You have to talk to people to get peace, and I'm glad it's being done."

He said one should not talk racist nonsense about a black state president. "If there's a South African citizen who will be prevented from becoming state president on the

grounds of race alone, then we destroy this country's future before we even enter it."

Parliamentarians Discuss Negotiation Process

*MB1206142890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] House of Assembly June 12 SAPA—The armed struggle was no longer a viable liberation strategy because it gave legitimacy to extremists, Mr. Colin Eglin (DP [Democratic Party] Sea Point) said on Tuesday [12 June].

"I admit the part this strategy played in the past, but given all that has happened since the state president's speech on February 2, I must ask the ANC [African National Congress] deputy leader (Mr. Nelson Mandela) whether the armed strategy is compatible to the peace process," he said during an interpellation. "The armed struggle is no longer a viable liberation strategy. It gives legitimacy to extremists, encourages right-wing militarists and undermines the credibility of the state president."

The government had concentrated on obstacles to negotiation that had been raised by the ANC.

"What we want to know is, what practical steps has the government taken against right-wing militarists, and why has it not drawn in other sectors of the South African community?"

The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said if a South African member of Parliament asked such questions, perhaps he should go overseas to become better informed about what was happening in the country. "The government is concerned about delays in starting the negotiation process. It is also concerned that while the working group completed its report after the Groote Schuur meeting, the ANC is now dragging its feet and asking for more time to July 10.

"Delay in progress towards negotiations starting is due to the ANC—the government has found agreement from across the political spectrum to start with negotiations."

Mr. Jan Hoon (CP [Conservative Party] Kuruman) said the government was giving in to the ANC's demands. "The biggest stumbling block to negotiations does not come from the ANC, but from the will of the majority of white voters which support the CP.

"It would be logical for the government to hold a general election. The state president must decide which is most important—the will of the white majority or that of the ANC."

Law, Order Minister May Meet UN Delegation

*MB1206094590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA—The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, may be among a group of

government ministers who will meet the United Nations fact-finding team in Cape Town on Tuesday [12 Jun], a spokesman for the team said today (Tuesday). "We will receive final confirmation later today on whether Mr. Vlok will meet us, but we are expecting him," Mr. Michael Moller of the UN team said.

The team will meet minister of manpower, Mr. Eli Louw, today, as well as constitutional minister, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, Health Minister Dr. Rina Venter and education minister, Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe. Civic leaders from Cape Town's Khayelitsha and Crossroads townships are also due to meet the UN Group, and the Reverend Allan Boesak is due for talks with the delegation tomorrow (Wednesday).

Reaction to the UN visit so far has been positive from government and the ANC [African National Congress], but it has been condemned by right-wing groups as being an "interference" in South Africa's domestic issues.

The Conservative Party (CP) has refused to meet the delegation, with CP spokesman of foreign affairs, Mr. Tom Langley, saying the CP could not accept, among other things, the UN team's support for the Harare Declaration.

Packing some 40 appointments into its ten-day visit to South Africa, the team will canvass an enormous section of the political spectrum for comment on progress made into the implementation of the UN declaration on apartheid—a declaration which seeks to end apartheid via negotiations.

A meeting with the state president is, however, not on the cards at present, due to President de Klerk's heavy schedule.

The team expects to meet Archbishop Desmond Tutu and various newspaper editors before it leaves for Durban on Wednesday.

Minister Vlok Announces Police Pay Raises

*MB1206183790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1817 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA—Salary increases for the South African Police [SAP] force, some amounting to 79 per cent, have been announced. The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, was optimistic the salary increases and structural changes would turn the tide of resignations from the force. "I am optimistic that this will bring people who have left us back into the force. I want to appeal to those experienced men to come back. We need them," he said when announcing the raises.

The increases involve a total of R[Rand]241 million for the 75,000 members of the SAP. A further R113 million has been set aside for expected expansion during this financial year. It is hoped the force would be increased by 10,000 members in the next 12 months would still leave the country far short of the ideal ratio policemen to per capita population.

"We had the total sympathy, support and commitment of the state president and the whole cabinet. They all realised that if we want the reform process to proceed in an orderly manner, then the safety and security of the population is essential.

"The importance of a strong police force as a basis for reform was realised."

Mr. Vlok emphasised that the increases should not be regarded as a present. "Those members who are prepared to work hard, write and pass examinations will be rewarded. You must reward people who work hard.

"We want to improve the training of the force members, and people who show initiative will reap the benefit."

The substantial increase in resignations had been a clear signal to the authorities that something had to be done. In previous years, the force had always shown a gain in new members over resignations. However, January this year saw more than 700 resignations, February more than 600, March 700 and April, after the 10 per cent increases were announced, 614.

"The fact that police men and women kept on resigning in increasing numbers gave us a clear indication that the April increases were insufficient."

Some of the structural changes include a concerted drive to recruit more women into the force. Women will now be promoted on the same basis as men and will compete equally for promotion. Previously, women competed with each other for promotion.

Discusses 1989 Security Arrests

MB1206142990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1403 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] House of Assembly June 12 SAPA—A total of 2,171 people had been arrested by security forces in 1989 for allegedly attending gatherings banned under the Internal Security Act, the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said on Tuesday [12 June]. Replying in writing to a question from Mr. Tian van der Merwe (DP [Democratic Party] Green Point) he also said 303 people had been arrested for attending meetings banned under the emergency regulations in that year.

Government, Inkatha, ANC Officials Interviewed

MB1206180990 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Interview with Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, ANC "senior member" Patrick Lekota, and Inkatha "senior member" Velaphi Ndlovu, by correspondent Elna Botha; place and date not given; italicized passages in English—recorded]

[Excerpts] Last week the state of emergency in South Africa, with the exception of Natal, was lifted after four years. For a number of years, South Africans have heard almost daily of political violence, and today Natal still

remains a cauldron of unrest. Elna Botha investigated the fundamental causes, aggravating circumstances, and possible solutions to the violence in Natal. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Botha] It is quite ironic that while negotiations over a just dispensation in South Africa are becoming a reality, Natal remains the focal point in black politics. The ANC's [African National Congress] official entrance into the political arena and the guarantee of a seat around the negotiating table for parties and organizations with a mandate have, almost literally, transformed the explosive situation in this region into a civil war. [passage omitted]

Despite the assurance by local political leaders that no instructions are given to commit political violence, there are obvious political structures in such areas. Terms such as impis [Zulu regiments], comrades, warlords, and demarcated war zones are widely used, and these are clear signs of the political and violent struggle being waged. Where do these instructions for political violence come from?

[Lekota] *Insofar as the warlords are part of the leadership of Inkatha, we would say that the leadership of Inkatha gives these instructions, and I think there is ample evidence to back up that approach. Members of the leadership of Inkatha have been found guilty, first of all have been charged, and others have been found guilty, of directly participating in violence against our communities.*

[Botha] Has Inkatha at any stage given its members an indication that they should use violence or intimidation?

[Ndlovu] *Violence and intimidation, that is contrary to Inkatha. Inkatha is a very peaceful organization. Let us look at the allegations, or compare that allegation with the other people, what they say it's a statement, it's beyond doubt, statement that beyond doubt. They usually use those names, silly names by the way. In fact you find that those names that they are using, that Inkatha have done this, have done that, it's not been proved beyond doubt. I have a right to defend my family. I have a right to defend my property. I have a right to defend myself.* [passage omitted]

[Botha] From certain quarters one hears the argument that the present climate of violence in South Africa can, for the most part, be ascribed to the fact that apartheid has been maintained for years through the use of violence. The South African Police are said to have played an important role in this regard, and therefore their impartiality in handling unrest is often questioned. I put these allegations to Mr. Adriaan Vlok, South Africa's minister of law and order.

[Vlok] Look, the South African Police are the instrument, the law and order instrument, of the state and of the government of the day. The Police Act obliges the police to execute and implement the government's laws. Because of this, the South African Police have had no

control whatsoever over the situation. It is true that there were laws on the books, and there are still a few currently on the books which one could interpret as apartheid laws and which the South African Police have to enforce.

[Botha] The ANC has for years been the enemy of South Africa, and I think that interpretation of the ANC was also to a large extent used to motivate young members of the South African Police to carry out their duty, or part of their duty. Literally within months, the picture has changed. How does this message get through, or has this message in fact gotten through to the men on the ground?

[Vlok] Well, we do experience certain problems with this. As you quite rightly say, this is a dramatic change which has come within a very short space of time. We realize that every member of the South African Police should get this message, because every member's method of operation should now change. I have to mention that I am impressed by the way the police have adapted so far, but this is by no means the end of the road. We are trying different methods to inform the police on how the new situation should be handled. I am personally very concerned about the situation in Natal; the violence is continuing and too many people are losing their lives. Therefore, we are trying everything in our power to get the situation under control. We are, of course, accused of partiality, not only by the UDF [United Democratic Front]-ANC alliance. Inkatha frequently does the same thing, by saying that we acted in a biased manner by helping their opponents. All that we can do in this regard is to clearly spell out our guidelines to every policeman acting in that region, to take steps against partiality whenever it occurs, against any action which is not in accordance with our guidelines, and to continue and absolutely try to keep our side of the matter clean.

[Botha] How the situation in Natal will finally be resolved remains an open question. Talks between the ANC and Inkatha have apparently come to a standstill against a wall of accusations, preconditions, and demands.

[Ndlovu] *The ANC has said long time ago that they want to make the places, especially the town councillors in our black townships, they want to make this country ungovernable. By underlining that word ungovernable, that means nobody must listen to anybody. Somebody must just say a word and then everybody, it's a mob system.*

[Lekota] *Nothing could be further from the truth. It is absolute nonsense in fact. This whole thing of ungovernability—there was a time, of course, you know, much earlier on when a call of that nature came. But there is no question about the fact that the movement has been calling for discipline over and over and over. I mean, Mandela has been calling for that, Sisulu has been calling for that.*

[Ndlovu] *If you say that our policy is answerable, then you attack the people. When you are attacking the people, you have your own plan; they haven't got a plan, those people who are going to be attacked. That's how it is*

happening. You will find that the houses are being burned. You will find that the people are being killed in their houses. There is a planned strategy.

[Lekota] *We remain committed to armed struggle, but what do we mean by armed struggle? We do not mean rioting, we do not mean free-for-all, wholesale killing of ordinary people there for no reason. We have an army: Umkhonto [Umkhonto we Sizwe - Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] is a disciplined army.*

[Ndlovu] *A call has been made by the [kwaZulu] chief minister even this week. This week he has made the call to invite Dr. Mandela and the leadership of the ANC to sit down and talk about this.*

[Lekota] *We have done everything in our power to get a negotiated agreement between ourselves and Inkatha. Every one of our efforts has been torpedoed by Inkatha, and we must make plain that as far as we are concerned now, Chief Buthelezi is certainly not interested in finding peace between us, the ANC and Inkatha. [passage omitted] [end recording]*

Tothill: World Fails to Appreciate Reforms

MB1206053990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0516 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Johannesburg June 12 SAPA—South Africa's ambassador to Australia, Mr. David Tothill, said on Tuesday the international community had failed to appreciate fully President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

In a speech to the Mackay branch of the Australia Defence Association, Queensland, the ambassador said, "Mr. de Klerk's bold measures had been begrudgingly accepted internationally." "It is time that, and in a measurable way, the international community gives credit where it is due," Mr. Tothill said. "Australia in particular should start sending Mr. de Klerk some positive signals," he added.

Mr. Tothill also said sanctions had failed to achieve its objective, saying reforms taking place in the country were not as a result of the economic measures against South Africa. "Sanctions have certainly not had their intended effect, which was to force the government to negotiate with its black opponents," he said. "...The impetus for change came in the first place from within the country itself, not from outside."

Mr. Tothill said the government would never hand over power to the African National Congress [ANC]. "As far as the South African Government is concerned, there can be no question of power being transferred to the ANC," he said. "Although the ANC is an important factor in the political and constitutional equation, it is by no means the only one."

AWB Group Emerges as Military Wing of BP*MB1206110590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg June 12 SAPA—A militant splinter group of the ultra-right wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), the "New AWB", on Monday [11 Jun] announced its intention to become the military wing of the rightist Boerestaat Party (BP) under the name of the Boere Weerstandsbeweging (BWB).

The movement openly declared in a brief statement issued to SAPA on Tuesday it was "fighting" for the restoration of the old Boer republics. The statement from BWB's claimed leader, Andrew Ford, who is based on the [Orange] Free State town of Bethlehem, said talks between the BWB and the BP were underway to create closer cooperation with one another.

SAPA was not immediately able to contact BP leader Robert van Tonder for his comment.

"The BWB will handle the military and the BP the political front," the statement said. Cooperation between the two rightist political groupings was engineered to promote the ideals of the "Boer republics", the statement continued.

Mr. Ford had been appointed BWB leader by the movement's executive (hoofraad)—which is not named by the statement—following the recent resignation of a Mr. Eddie von Maltitz from the New AWB.

"Mr. von Maltitz remains a member of the movement and has only resigned because his all embracing obligations as a farmer does not allow him the time to fill the position of leader," said the statement. A Mr. J.G. Theron, it was also announced, would be the BWB's district leader for eastern Free State.

The New AWB had changed its name to BWB to cancel recent "misconceptions".

"As a Boer resistance movement, it is logical that we are fighting to restore our Boer Republics. The word Afrikaner does not fit into this context," said the statement.

Mr. Ford could not immediately be contacted for further explanation.

Police Confirm Welkom Bombing Suspect in Custody*MB1206125290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1233 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Pretoria June 12 SAPA—An Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement] member implicated in the weekend blast at the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] Welkom offices is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Confirming this on Tuesday [12 June], Police liaison officer Col. Steve van Rooyen identified the 30-year-old man as Mr. Hendrik Johannes Christian Steyn, of Welkom.

Commercial explosives used in the attack on Saturday night seriously damaged the NUM offices and fueled fears of another flare-up of racial violence in the northern [Orange] Free State town.

Coetsee Notes Prisons' Corporal Punishment*MB1206143290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] House of Assembly June 12 SAPA—Whipping as a punishment was permitted and applied in South African prisons, the minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said on Tuesday [12 June]. Replying to a question from Mr. Lester Fuchs (DP [Democratic Party] Hillbrow), he said corporal punishment had been imposed for contraventions of the Prisons Act to 120 prisoners during 1989 and 17 during 1990 up to April 30. Between January 1987 and April 30, 1990, a total of 138 prisoners aged between 30 and 39 years had received corporal punishment.

A prisoner sentenced to corporal punishment was examined by a medical officer beforehand and the punishment proceeded only after the prisoner had been certified medically fit. The medical officer supervised administration of corporal punishment and he stopped proceedings if he was of the opinion that the prisoner's health could be adversely affected. A member of the prisons services, designated by the head of the prison, applied corporal punishment.

12 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues*MB1206121490*

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democratic Party 'Finished'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 June in its page 6 editorial says: "It doesn't matter whether the Democratic Party [DP] turns up its toes and dies now, or whether it dies later. It is finished." The "fight" is between the National Party (NP) and the Conservative Party (CP). The DP is "irrelevant." "Nobody is going to fund the DP, or back it in any other way, when it cannot influence the course of events and can never be a force to be reckoned with in White politics. As Umlazi showed, when the chips are down and the CP looks like it may win, the DP's will vote NP to keep the CP out."

THE STAR

Role for Democratic Party—"It is possible the Democratic Party will die of voter-neglect," and "that it will become a nuisance in the battle between the middle and the right," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 June in a page 16 editorial. "Neither possibility provides reason for the party to take the initiative and commit suicide now." The DP "may need to consider tactics in by-elections; perhaps it should sometimes be

swayed by the prospect that its candidacy might let the rightwing in. But we believe that, if it errs, it ought to err on the side of fighting too many seats rather than too few. Its obligation remains what it has always been: to uphold liberal values without compromise."

BUSINESS DAY

Justice Minister To Continue Political Killings Inquiry—The Harms Commission inquiry into politically motivated murders and acts of violence has "run into an almost impenetrable wall of frustrations in its efforts to establish the truth," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 June in a page 6 editorial. "Key files are missing, diaries lack the pages for critical dates, and witnesses are evasive or refuse to testify on the grounds that they may incriminate themselves." Therefore, BUSINESS DAY believes that the Harms Commission has "served an invaluable purpose in identifying those who may have information about such offences. Now it is up to the Minister of Justice."

UN Mission Visit 'Progress'—"How nice it is to have a fact-finding mission from the UN to examine us, as priests and apothecaries once examined lepers, to determine whether we remain unclean or whether, miraculously, we have been healed of apartheid," observes a second editorial on the same page. Even if the commission does not find South Africans "cleansed," the actual visit marks "progress." "In the past, the keepers of international health deemed us fit only to be stoned on sight; now they agree that the facts have a certain relevance."

SOWETAN

Bomb Blast Threat to Peace—"At no stage have we believed that violence is the best and most sensible way to solve any problem," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 June. Therefore, the bomb blast at the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers "posed a serious threat to the hard-won peace process that took a lot of effort to achieve." SOWETAN hopes the incident "will not push blacks in the area to consider taking retaliatory measures in whatever form as this could further disrupt the peace process that has until the weekend, seemed most successful."

THE NATAL WITNESS

U.S., USSR Commitment to Relations Progress—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 4 June in a page 8 editorial says the summit between presidents Bush and Gorbachev "is light years away from the sterile, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontations that such occasions were wont to be in the worst days of the Cold War." Both sides now have "a real commitment to making progress in international relations." "The fact is that the nations of the world, even if they are superpowers, cannot afford to be islands sufficient unto themselves. The Americans need Mr. Gorbachev as much as he needs their help. It is this basic fact which, mercifully

for the long-term well-being of the human race, is introducing a new measure of blessed co-operation into the jungle of international relations."

RAPPORT

Umlazi By-Election Shows No Turning Back on Reform—Referring to the narrow victory of the National Party in the Umlazi by-election, Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 10 June in its page 14 editorial says: "If the Umlazi result is a protest against reform, then it will undoubtedly also be a protest against the Mandela's, the Sisulu's, and the Slovo's who in their manner have failed to rise above the miserable politics of the Conservative Party (CP)." But the Umlazi by-election results "certainly have lessons" to be learned. "They are not necessarily the easy lessons the CP understands. For the National Party they present the lesson that its sins of 40 years ago are still catching up with it. For radical voices hopefully the lesson is that since 2 February little has been done to prevent Umlazi's. But above all, the Umlazi lesson is that if results show there is no going back on reform, then there is no other road but to go forward."

* Experts Renew Debate on Group Areas Issue

34000668B Johannesburg THE STAR in English
2 May 90 p 16

[Article by Esmare Van Der Merwe; first paragraph boxed item]

[Text] President de Klerk's dramatic announcement that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped next year has sparked a renewed debate on possible measures to regulate residential living.

Libertarians view the National Party's intention to replace controversial group area legislation with "generally acceptable, non-discriminatory" measures with suspicion.

They believe this could turn out to be yet another attempt to entrench apartheid in the form of group protection in a seemingly non-discriminatory dispensation.

Ardent campaigners for the total abolition of the Group Areas Act and its stablemate, the Free Settlement Areas Act, maintain that any measures to control residential living stand in stark contradiction to the ideal of a non-discriminatory, democratic society.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last week elaborated on the Government's new thinking on residential living, saying various non-discriminatory measures would be used to maintain existing living patterns and standards.

Slums, unhygienic practices, overcrowding and "unacceptable lifestyles" had to be prevented.

Investments

"These measures will have to be implemented to ensure that the abolition of racial restrictions does not have an unfavourable effect on the quality of life of residential areas and ultimately the investments which have been made."

University of Cape Town political analyst Professor David Welsh believed the Group Areas Act should be abolished once and for all.

Measures to prevent slums and overcrowding should be contained in a Slums Act and applied at local authority level.

"I fear the Nats want to scrap the much-hated Group Areas Act without appearing to do so. They want to decentralise the sensitive issue by devolving decision-making even to the level of small-scale bodies such as local ratepayers' associations.

"But racial or group protection is completely incompatible with an open, non-discriminatory society. How to preserve 'own' areas without the Act is a mystery to me."

The Democratic Party's national chairman and chief spokesman of group areas, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said there was no conceivable purpose in replacing the Act with new measures which he believed would have the same purpose: to keep the races apart.

"Even if the State President meant it when he said the new measures would be non-discriminatory, the description was still not far from the traditional NP [National Party] perception that you can separate without discrimination."

Mr van der Merwe said local government, and not central government, should regulate aspects such as overcrowding and the maintenance of standards. Municipal bylaws existed for this purpose.

He added that his party acknowledged the necessity of minority protection, which did not mean the protection of racial living.

Dealing with white fears of a drop in property values once blacks moved in, he said: "The best protection against a drop in property values is the scrapping of group areas and, at least, the opening of huge metropolitan areas. Property values drop when small pockets are opened up which result in overcrowding.

Mr Cas Coovadia, spokesman for the anti-eviction body Actstop, said: "Apartheid has created the belief that standards drop when blacks move into a previously white area. But standards depend on the person and not the skin colour."

He warned that the application of health regulations and measures to control overcrowding could be perceived to be discriminatory.

"Apartheid has contributed to the homelessness crisis by creating imbalances in the supply of housing units. One should remember that people don't overcrowd a Hill-brow flat because they want to, but because they have nowhere else to live.

"In the present circumstances any efforts to maintain normal health standards could be seen as discriminatory."

Thus housing imbalances should first be addressed before measures can be applied stringently.

Two lines of thought emerged from discussions with African National Congress members. Some believed real negotiations on a new constitution would not get off the ground unless the Group Areas Act—or any replacement—was scrapped.

Others thought negotiations would simply overtake the thorny issue of residential living.

Commented a top strategist: "Once a non-discriminatory dispensation has been negotiated, the issue of group areas will simply fall away."

Representing the belief of many whites that group areas legislation and group protection were crucial was Mr Moolman Mentz, Conservative Party spokesman on group areas.

Disheartened by the latest reform moves, he believed the State President's reference to non-discriminatory measures implied the total abolition of residential protection.

His party, he said, favoured the retention of the Group Areas Act as it stood, merely because property values would drop when blacks moved into a previously white neighbourhood.

He said it would be impractical to compensate whites who wanted to move from an area once an influx of blacks started.

"The law will be scrapped and whites will simply pay the price."

Compensate

Mr van der Merwe agreed that attempts to compensate whites who wanted to move would be futile.

"The Government has tried to build compensation into earlier legislation. That was one of the main reasons why the trilogy—the Free Settlement Areas Act, the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act and the revised Group Areas Act—was never passed by Parliament.

"It is impractical and absolutely foolish to compensate people in that way."

Dr Viljoen maintained that "indirect" compensation would emerge.

He said that although property values could not be directly protected, behavioural patterns and the quality of life in suburbs could be protected by preventative slums legislation. In this way, property prices could be protected indirectly.

*** CP: De Klerk's Policies Fostering Revolution**

90AF0123A Pretoria DIE PATRIOT
in Afrikaans 30 Mar 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Fuel for Violence"]

[Text] When State President F. W. De Klerk legalized certain organizations including the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] on 2 February, it was his declared goal to create a "climate for negotiations." That was also the reason why the government released a considerable number of those organizations' leaders from prison.

De Klerk and the government obviously calculated that these steps would lead to more peace and less violence. That is why the government's main negotiator, Gerrit Viljoen, recently declared that he hoped it would be possible to end the State of Emergency within a few weeks.

However, long before 2 February this paper had warned the government that its policy would lead not to less but to more violence. We have seen countless times when government steps raise black expectations sharply and, in fact, create a favorable climate for revolution. We have also declared frankly that the protest marches which the government has begun to permit and the release of any security prisoners would lead to widespread violence and riots.

Events since 2 February have shown that the government was totally wrong. As we warned, violence has in fact increased sharply since protest marches were permitted. And, contrary to government plans, the revolutionaries have not gotten tired of those marches; instead, they have begun to use them as an important tool to create an atmosphere of confrontation and violence.

This revolutionary climate was much exacerbated by the events of 2 February and afterwards. Instead of contributing to a "climate for negotiations," unbanning certain organizations and releasing their leaders fueled the revolution.

Events provide distressing proof of how the government has misinterpreted the current situation in South Africa. De Klerk and his colleagues obviously do not understand what is happening, and, because of their weakness, they often become the indirect cause of violence.

Because of the gross way they have miscalculated the situation, the people can no longer have any confidence

in the government. The government should hold elections immediately to give voters the opportunity to pass judgement on its unthinking, irresponsible actions.

In the meantime, De Klerk should accept responsibility for the wave of riots and violence which is literally sweeping across South Africa. He did the most to prepare the ground for it.

*** CP: Constitutional Proposal Betrays Whites**

90AF0123B Pretoria DIE PATRIOT
in Afrikaans 30 Mar 90 p 8

[Editorial: "It Is Treason"]

[Text] The government plans a constitution with a second chamber to guarantee certain (white) rights, Minister of Constitutional Development Gerrit Viljoen told a foreign newspaper.

The madness of this plan is clear from the simple fact that it would enable five million whites to block the democratic will of 25 million blacks. What self-respecting black political party would support such a constitutional monster? And why are Viljoen and the government working on such a piece of obviously undemocratic immorality?

At the same time, this reveals the degree to which the government has already made its peace with the idea of selling out the Afrikaner and the white. Viljoen's model does not include even a suggestion of Afrikaner freedom.

If the government is really serious about this model, it is not sincerely trying to resolve South Africa's problems. This is nothing other than treason against the Afrikaner people and the white man.

The Afrikaner will accept such a solution only over his dead body.

*** NP Sold Out to Black Nationalism in Namibia**

90AF0123C Pretoria DIE PATRIOT
in Afrikaans 30 Mar 90 p 9

[Editorial]

[Text] South African television viewers looked on in some astonishment as their chief of state, F. W. De Klerk, somberly watched our national flag come down for the last time in Windhoek as Namibia became independent.

This was the same De Klerk who not long before had still been claiming that the "settlement" in South-West Africa was a breakthrough for South Africa. But as he stared straight ahead at the South African flag as it was lowered, everyone could see that De Klerk realized he was the loser at the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] festival. This is a settlement that originally was supposed to offer freedom to all of South-West Africa's peoples, but it was defeated by SWAPO, which wanted to keep South-West Africa a unitary state where the Ovambos would exercise authority in a neo-colonial fashion.

Shortly before, when he signed the law making South-West Africa independent as Namibia, De Klerk had condemned South-West Africa's smaller peoples—the Afrikaners, Basters, Hereros—to permanent political subservience in a system that makes no provision for peoples' freedom.

For South African television viewers it was rubbing salt in the wound when the new President of Namibia, Sam Nujoma, grinningly thanked De Klerk for his "realism." Nujoma then added that independence was the "logical conclusion" of the process. Thus, while the Afrikaner in South-West Africa thought he could continue to live in freedom along with other peoples, in the end his subjugation was merely "realistic" and "logical." Black rule is, therefore, necessary.

This may be the very greatest disservice done to the Afrikaner and the white in South Africa by De Klerk and his predecessor, P. W. Botha: by giving up South-West Africa, they have helped strengthen the impression that blacks will rule all of Africa in the end; that the Afrikaner people and other whites are the victims of an inevitable process, of historical necessity.

It was Botha and De Klerk who finally confirmed that the domino theory really did apply to white communities in Africa, like the American perception in an earlier era of Communist expansion. If one domino falls, that causes a chain reaction until the very last one tumbles down.

It was the government's responsibility to refute the impression of necessity, to show the world that things would develop differently south of the Cunene River than elsewhere in Africa. To tell the truth, we needed to destroy the picture that whites everywhere must yield to a powerful wave of black nationalism.

However, the government never gave any sign of really understanding how much was at stake in South-West Africa. The result was that the events of 21 March in South-West Africa have created further difficulties for the Afrikaner's struggle for political survival in South Africa.

In coming years, the government's efforts to present its capitulation in South-West Africa as a victory will probably be remembered as one of the biggest lies ever.

It became necessary to deceive the general public about South-West Africa and the whole tragedy of the independence celebrations appears to have been glossed over with the "breakthroughs" De Klerk made in meetings with foreign statesmen. However, no one could explain in whose name and from what standpoint De Klerk secured those "breakthroughs." Should Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak or Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze be impressed by the South African government because it has handed South-West Africa over to the losers after a 24 year war, and even given solemn assurances that it itself will not remain in power in South Africa much longer?

Naturally, De Klerk cannot achieve any breakthrough because he is the embodiment of capitulation, surrender, and an order that is obviously past. From the very nature of things, foreign politicians can only encourage him to hand over the goods sooner—and they undoubtedly did so.

In his struggle for survival, the Afrikaner has gotten into a protracted dispute with black nationalism over the nature of the white's presence in Africa. Is he a settler and the product of colonialism (which means that his days are numbered in a postcolonial era), or is he entitled to political freedom in Africa? In South-West Africa the government made an error and lost a unique opportunity to make black nationalism face the fait accompli of Afrikaner freedom in Africa. Black nationalism still refuses to accept that the Afrikaners are a full-fledged people with the right to political freedom—and P. W. Botha and De Klerk have played a key role in making that so.

That is why the government's sellout of South-West Africa is so unforgivable.

* New Boer Army Formed, Ready To Mobilize

34000668C Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 29 Apr 90 p 2

[Article by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] A so-called alternative "defence force," under the supreme command of former Ossewa Brandwag Stormjaer Manie Maritz and registered as a security company, has been formed and will be mobilised "should it be necessary."

Mr Maritz is the firebrand who rode on horseback into a huge AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] meeting at the Skilpad Hall in Pretoria and burnt an ANC [African National Congress] flag in front of the crowd.

The force is called the Brandwag Volksleer and has its own emblems and insignia.

"We are ready to mobilise," a commander of the Brandwag Volksleer said this week.

"We have thousands of recruits countrywide. It is a purely military force with no political affiliations which will operate in uniform with strict military discipline."

In a Brandwag recruitment drive, whites were warned in a pamphlet that "terrorists are becoming the government's allies" and Boer sons were regarded as the enemies of the Government.

The pamphlet called on whites to forget their differences and get ready to join forces in the "last trench."

"We should be organised and battle-ready for the day the drums start beating."

Following a SUNDAY TIMES investigation, Mr Maritz this week confirmed the existence of what he extravagantly described as an alternative defence force and warned the ANC that the "Boervolk" would fight for what was rightfully theirs.

Mr Maritz said on his farm near Brits: "The Brandwag Volksleer has been established to protect the white community and to meet the revolution when it comes."

He claimed battle groups were being formed country-wide and support for the alternative defence force had come from all quarters.

"At this stage, we are purely a defensive military organisation and are not looking for confrontation," Mr Maritz said.

The commanding officer of training and operations, Mr Francois Jooste, revealed some of the Brandwag Volksleer's best kept secrets during an interview at its headquarters near Pretoria.

"The difference between Robert van Tonder's peoples' army and us is that we have been planning and organising for years," Mr Jooste said. "We are ready."

The Brandwag has dismissed the rank structure in the police force and the SADF [South African Defense Forces] as "remnants of British imperialism" and has created its own ranks based on Boer history.

"We intend to propose to Mr Van Tonder that his organisation make use of the same rank structure," said Mr Jooste.

"One day, when we eventually join forces, we will have a well worked out, uniform military structure."

He said the Brandwag was a military organisation directly opposed to Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"With the Brandwag, we are providing an alternative military force for disillusioned policemen and soldiers not prepared to serve in a future ANC military force."

The Brandwag Volksleer bases its military training on information, techniques and strategies provided by police and military officers.

Although it used historic symbols and ranks, the leaders of the Brandwag realised they could not fight a war with muzzle-loaders, Mausers and ox-wagons.

"We have the most modern equipment and techniques for this purpose," Mr Jooste said.

As supreme commander, Mr Maritz would have commanders in various capacities under him.

Among them are commanders for: organisational functions, finance, information and propaganda, elite commando (special forces), horse commando and motorbike commando in urban areas.

There would be a chief commander for the northern region—Transvaal and the Free State—and one for Natal and the Cape.

The four provinces will be referred to as Boer republics with a commander in charge of each.

The Brandwag has divided South Africa into 18 regions—Transvaal: Bushveld, Highveld, Far North, Lowveld and Grassveld (Western Transvaal); Free State: Kalahari, Goldfields, Oranje (Bloemfontein) and Riemland; Cape: Boland, Dorreveld, Karoo, South Coast and Hantam (Eastern Cape); Natal: Wild Coast (South Coast), Drakensberg, Natalia (Pietermaritzburg and Durban) and Vryheid.

* White Right-Wing Union Said To Be Forming

34000668A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 6 May 90 p 13

[Article by Mark Stansfield]

[Text] A sinister 100,000-strong all-white right-wing "super union" may soon flex its muscles in the volatile labour market—causing further disruption.

There are fears that the amalgamated union—with at least one suspected AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] executive member at the helm—may back the white labour force's political and economic demands, according to Urban Foundation labour researcher Michael O'Donovan.

His report in the latest Innes Labour Brief has caused ripples of concern in labour management—and vehement denials from those named as being the driving force behind the new idea.

Mr Phillip Strauss, head of Transnet's Running and Operation and Staff Union—said to be one of the masterminds behind the new "super union"—was unavailable for comment, but a spokesman at his office said the reports were "partly true."

In an article titled "Reform and Reaction—White Trade Union Responses," Mr O'Donovan said a backlash was developing "rapidly and vigorously at shopfloor level."

"Increasing militancy among white workers has been expressed in the form of heightened wage demands and a willingness to embark on industrial action to achieve them," according to Mr O'Donovan.

He had since expanded on his theory and his views would be made available this week, he said.

Labour analysts fear that factory floors and mines could become areas of conflict—not only with management, but also with black workers—if the "super union" is launched.

Links

Mr Vic van Vuuren, Transnet's senior manager for labour relations, said he was aware that "one of the major players" in the new union movement was Mr Phillip Strauss, chief of the union which represents Transnet workers.

Mineworkers Union general-secretary Piet Ungerer—also named as being one of the chief backers of the idea—was quoted this week as saying the problem was that white workers could no longer voice their opinions.

"All links with the National Party have been broken, so where else can they make their views known?"

"Links with the Conservative party are possible," he said.

The reasons behind the formation of the "super union" are:

- There is less economic, job and political security for whites—a powerful and dangerous concoction;
- Economists and labour analysts predict that white worker militancy may increase; and
- White workers hold key positions in mining and industry, which means that a few white workers could be highly disruptive with relatively little organisation.

*** Unbanned Rightwing Group Endorses CP**

90AF0123D Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT*
in *Afrikaans* 30 Mar 90 p 10

[Text] "It is clear that the CP is not merely a party that seeks to liberate the people through the ballot box; instead, it is working to become an all-encompassing popular movement with an infrastructure, the will, and the leaders to fight for the freedom of the Afrikaner people and whites."

These words are taken from a letter which the recently unbanned leader of the White Liberation Movement [BBB], Prof Johan Schabot, recently sent to his supporters to explain his decision not to reactivate the BBB.

"In light of the fact that in the future the CP will clearly form an all-encompassing popular movement and that the unity of the right already resides in the CP, I personally am convinced that an extraparlimentary organization, even if it supports that party, is superfluous and could even do harm to the cause of the right," Schabot went on.

"Your hard work, your support in rallies and financial support for the BBB, and your sympathy and aid to me and my family during my banning are very much appreciated. Now offer your strength to the CP and fight for our freedom through that party. Finally, I want to repeat that in this critical hour an additional organization of the right, in addition to the CP, could be seen as selfish and irresponsible," Schabot wrote to his supporters.

Malawi

Mozambique, Renamo Delegations Arrive for Talks

EA1206203990 Nairobi KNA in English 1636 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Blantyre, 12 June (PANA)—Delegations from both the Mozambican authorities and from the South African-backed MNR [Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo] bandits have arrived in the Malawian city of Blantyre for the start of the first-ever direct talks between the government and the bandit leadership to try and bring an end to the war of destabilisation in Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation, led by Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, who is also a member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party Political Bureau, arrived in Malawi yesterday. The high-level delegation includes two other members of the Political Bureau, Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, and Rafael Maguni, who currently heads the office that is organising the nationwide debate on the new draft of the Mozambican constitution. Also on the Mozambican team are Information Minister Teodato Hinguana, who has been involved since July 1989 in the diplomacy leading up to this meeting; Labour Minister Aguiar Mazula, and the commander of the Mozambican army, Lt. Gen. Tobias Dai. Dai is also the chairman for the Mozambican side of the joint security commission between Mozambique and South Africa, set up under the terms of the 1984 Nkomati Non-Aggression Accord between the two countries. Another senior officer, Brig. [Gen.] Lagos Lidimo, who was in charge of the key Zambezia front in much of the war against the MNR, is also in the delegation, as is retired Maj. Gen. Bonifacio Gruveta, general secretary of the Mozambican Veterans' Association. Gruveta has handled much of Frelimo's relationship with Malawi ever since the days of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

From the office of President Joaquim Chissano is the president's diplomatic adviser, Francisco Madeira. So is the president's brother, Alberto Chissano, who is the national director for local administration.

The MNR delegation is led by their "supreme commander," Afonso Dhlakama. He arrived in Blantyre with a Kenyan delegation headed by the permanent secretary in the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, Bethwel Kiplagat.

President Daniel arap Moi is one of the two statesmen asked by Mr. Chissano to mediate in the conflict. The other mediator is Zimbabwean President Robert

Mugabe, and a Zimbabwean delegation is also in Blantyre. It is headed by Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa, who is a member of the Political Bureau of the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party, and also includes Security Minister Sydney Sekeramayi [title as received].

Zimbabwean troops are helping the Mozambican armed forces in the struggle against banditry in the centre of the country, and the MNR has frequently struck over the border into eastern Zimbabwe, murdering and mutilating Zimbabwean peasants.

By midday all the actors in the drama were present in Blantyre, though the talks had not yet begun.

Meeting Fails to Materialize

LD1206224790 Lisbon Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] The meeting between delegations from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], expected in Malawi today, has not taken place after all, the LUSA news agency reports.

The LUSA dispatch speaks of great secrecy surrounding the announced meeting in a Malawian town where a top-level Maputo government delegation has already arrived. A Kenyan delegation and the Zimbabwean justice minister were due to attend as observers.

Meanwhile, Renamo spokesmen are continuing to deny the holding of any talks with Maputo and are stating that the rebel movement does not accept Malawi as the venue for such talks.

Separate Meetings in Blantyre

MB1306104490 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Reports from Malawi, where direct talks between an official Mozambican delegation and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are scheduled to start, say that separate meetings have been held in Blantyre. The meetings involved on the one hand, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe delegations, and Malawi, Renamo, and Kenya delegations on the other.

The reports say the Kenyan delegation has left Blantyre.

Meanwhile, the Radio Mozambique correspondent in Malawi reports that talks involving the various sides will continue. The official Mozambican delegation is remaining in Blantyre.

Liberia**President Doe Issues Appeal to United States***AB1206172990 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Monrovia, June 12 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe has "expressed the hope that the United States would join Liberia in the search for peace in the current conflict in the country," state radio said here Tuesday. Mr. Doe said "as an age-old friend of Liberia, it was the United States that encouraged the establishment of democracy in Liberia five years ago, and it should be the concern of the United States to stop immediately anything that threatened democracy" in the West African country.

He said Liberia decided to usher in multi-party democracy five years ago, and "if the elections did not meet the wishes of the United States, why didn't they talk after the polls."

He said he welcomed a peace-keeping force in Liberia if the United Nations, the United States and the Organization of African Unity decided so at the negotiation talks in Freetown between his administration and rebel forces.

Political analysts interpreted Mr. Doe's statement calling on the United States to help him stay on until the end of his six-year term before the next general elections scheduled for October 1991. Meanwhile peace talks between the government and the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels who launched their bid to oust Mr. Doe last December in northeastern Nimba County were set to begin late Tuesday in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown.

Rebel Leader Taylor Comments on Negotiations*LD1206173690 Paris International Service
in French 1230 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] The negotiations have still not begun in Sierra Leone between the Liberian Government and the rebels. [passage omitted]

Our special correspondent in the rebel zone, Robert Minangoy, asked rebel leader Charles Taylor if he still agrees to the opening of these negotiations:

[Begin Taylor recording in English with superimposed French translation] Well, I have agreed to go, but one thing is clear: The aim of these discussions will be to guarantee the safety and the survival of the civil population of Monrovia. There is no question of negotiating the defeat of Samuel Doe, moreover his departure is our precondition. At this negotiating table, we will demand Doe's departure. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Government Troops Control Airport, Harbel*AB1206213090 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Monrovia, June 12 (AFP)—Government troops were firmly in control Tuesday of Robertsfield, Liberia's only international airport 55 kilometers (35 miles) east of here, and the nearby town of Harbel, military officers said here. On a tour of the area Tuesday, foreign and local journalists were told by regional Army Commander Major Jerbo Korto that the airport and Harbel where the massive Firestone rubber plantation has its headquarters had been cleared of rebel elements in the past week.

Major Korto said National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels "in small pockets" arrived at the plantation and hoisted their flag and forced civilians to join them. He said troops chased them out of the area and captured weapons and ammunition, including Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles that he showed to journalists.

During their tour, French and American television journalists were able to photograph airport installations.

However, normal activities at the airport itself had come to almost a halt after eight airline companies suspended all flights there last week because of rebel advances. Customs were also inactive because businessmen were not going to the airport to receive their goods.

Officials said President Samuel Doe, who decided to personally lead the journalists on the tour of the airport, could not go because he had to attend to "important matters."

Meanwhile, peace talks between the NPFL rebels and government officials got under way in Freetown, Sierra Leone to discuss a possible ceasefire in the six-month insurgency that has already claimed more the 1,000 lives.

Speaker Hill Denies Contacts With Rebels*AB1306121590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 13 Jun 90*

[Text] House Speaker Samuel Hill has called on newspapers in Liberia to double check their stories before publication. Speaker Hill was making clarification to a story published in DUKPA and BUSINESS DIGEST newspapers under the caption: Rebels Want Speaker Hill as Chairman of Interim Government. He said the story was a distorted version of a recent radio broadcast by the Voice Of America, the VOA, and one intended to embarrass him and his family.

He indicated that the sensational headlines were intended to arouse the curiosity of the people and those who cannot understand to interpret him as playing double standard. Speaker Hill also explained that at no time during the entire episode of rebel incursion or during their preparations has he come in contact with them.

In his clarification yesterday at the Capitol, the house speaker said the discussion will center around a constitutional issue in the line of succession should, in case the demand of the National Patriotic Front was met.

UK Embassy Arranges Road Convoy to Freetown

*AB1206164590 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Monrovia, June 12 (AFP)—The British Government Tuesday [12 Jun] announced it was arranging an escorted road convoy to the Sierra Leone border Wednesday, an embassy statement said. Any British, U.S., European Economic Community (EEC) or Commonwealth nationals wishing to join the convoy were instructed to contact the embassy not later than Tuesday, the announcement said.

The embassy also said those joining the convoy must have their own transport with sufficient petrol to reach Freetown, valid exit permits from Liberia and entry visas for Sierra Leone. It also said travellers should only carry essential personal baggage. The convoy is expected to depart from the British Embassy at 0830 GMT Wednesday.

(In London, the British Foreign Office said as of Sunday there were about 100 British nationals still in Liberia and that 400 others had already left the West African country.)

Two Royal Navy vessels arrived off the coast of Liberia on June 2 to evacuate British and other other Commonwealth nationals if deemed necessary.

Earlier Tuesday West German Ambassador to Liberia Guergen Gehl told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that a special flight from Bonn was expected here Wednesday to evacuate some 180 West Germans and U.S. and EEC nationals from Liberia.

In Freetown, National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels seeking to oust President Samuel Doe arrived Tuesday aboard a West German Air Force plane airlifting stranded Germans from the Bong Mining Company some 70 kilometers (43 miles) north of here.

Sierra Leone

Reportage of Liberian Peace Talks in Freetown

Rebel Delegation Arrives

*AB1206154990 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Abidjan, June 12 (AFP)—Four members of a National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebel delegation arrived in Freetown, Sierra Leone Tuesday for peace talks with a Liberian government delegation on ways to end a six-month civil war, informed sources said here. The four were not named, but sources close to the rebels Monday said the delegation was originally to include Tom

Woewiyu, chairman, Enroc Dogolia, co-chairman, Samuel Dokie, consultant, Prince Barclay, security adviser, and James Zota, legal adviser.

The sources did not say when the peace talks between the rebels and the Liberian government, which were to get underway Monday, would begin. The government delegation and Liberian church leaders who are mediating the talks arrived in Freetown Monday.

Controversy Over Embassy As Venue

*AB1206175490 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian peace talks scheduled to start in Freetown, Sierra Leone, yesterday have still not begun. Delegations from the government and the Council of Churches, which is mediating, had to wait for the arrival of the delegation from Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front, and the room made ready in the American Embassy remained empty. Well, the Patriotic Front delegation has now got to Freetown, but it seems another problem has cropped up. From Freetown, Fode Fofana telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A delegation of National Patriotic Front rebels finally arrived today, joining delegations from the Liberian Government and church mediators who are already here. However, a controversy has now developed over the venue for the talks. African diplomats have expressed reservations that such peace talks taking place in a sovereign African state should be held in the embassy of a foreign power. Diplomatic sources in Freetown say that the Sierra Leone Government has suggested the talks be held instead at the Bintumani Hotel, and not at the embassy of the United States.

Although an American spokesman has denied this, at the time of writing it is becoming likely that the Bintumani Hotel may be the final venue for the talks. Nonetheless, preparations have been completed at the American Embassy for the start of the discussions, and a Landrover of regular police are standing by the embassy should their presence be required.

Meanwhile, the Food and Agricultural Organization has dispatched over 100 metric tons of rice, 6 metric tons of vegetable oil, and 7 metric tons of canned fish to Liberian refugee camps in the eastern province to alleviate the acute shortage of food among the refugees. For its part, the Sierra Leone Government has deployed a mobile team from the Ministry of Health to combat any outbreak of disease. [end recording]

Bowier 'Optimistic'*AB1206141990 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Freetown, June 12 (AFP)—The Liberian Government said Tuesday that it hoped peace talks this week with the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels seeking to unseat President Samuel Doe would end a six-month insurgency and bring about national reconstruction soon, a Liberian official said. Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview he was optimistic that the peace talks, which were scheduled to get underway, would be successful because Liberians were "used to solving their problems through dialogue and compromise."

The talks have been delayed because the rebel delegation, led by Tom Woewiyu, has not arrived and are believed to be in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, searching for acceptable means of transport.

Mr. Bowier, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, president pro-tempore of the Liberian Senate, Tambakai Jangaba and Gba Gbala, managing director of the Liberia Free Zone Authority and former Doe political adviser make up the delegation. They arrived in Freetown on Monday [11 June] hours after a five-man Liberian Council of Churches delegation led by its president, Reverend Leevee Moulton. The church leaders are to act as mediators at the talks. Other members of the mediating team are Reverend Canon Burgess Carr, Sheikh Kafumba Konneh and Catholic Archbishop Michael Francis and Lutheran Bishop Ronald Diggs.

Informed sources said the government delegation held a three-hour, closed-door meeting early Tuesday at a sea-side hotel to "wrap up" the government's strategy before going into the negotiations. The meeting was attended by the Liberian Ambassador in Sierra Leone Major Karpoh.

The Sierra Leone authorities have so far not commented on the proposed talks which are to be held at the U.S. Embassy here. Foreign affairs sources say that a major statement on the talks will be made after all parties involved are in Freetown.

Two Hours of Talks Held*AB1206201290 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Text] Freetown, June 12 (AFP)—Liberian government officials and National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels held two hours of peace talks at the U.S. Embassy here in the Sierra Leone capital late Tuesday over ways to end a bloody six-month insurgency.

Opening the talks, Liberian Council of Churches (LCC) President Reverend Leaves Moulton [name as received], leading a delegation of religious leaders acting as mediators in the talks, called for peace in Liberia.

Rev. Moulton hoped all participants would explore all avenues in a bid to find a permanent solution to the

insurgency, launched last December by Charles Taylor's NPFL rebels in Liberia's northeastern County.

On the government side, delegation leader, the president pro-tempore of the Liberian Senate, Tambakai Jangaba, said Liberia had been "destablized" by rebel activities and that the West African country enjoyed peace under a democratic constitution during President Samuel Doe's 10 years in power.

For his part, Tom Woewiyu, leader of the NPFL delegation said it was clear that Mr. Doe came to power by force in the April 1980 military coup during which former Liberian president William Tolbert was assassinated. He said the front wants Mr. Doe to resign because he is the "source of all the problems" in Liberia.

"We are aware that there would [be] no end to the problems of Liberia if President Doe remains in power," he said.

The talks were attended by Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma who pledged his government's desire for peace in neighboring Liberia.

A statement was to be issued late Tuesday or Wednesday, officials said.

The talks, originally scheduled for Monday, were delayed until Tuesday until the NPFL delegation arrived here aboard a West German plane which was evacuating German nationals and other expatriates from the Bong Mining Company 70 kilometers (43 miles) north of the Liberian capital Monrovia. The Bong mine, which has its own airstrip, fell to rebels in an attack last week.

The government delegation and Liberian religious leaders arrived here Monday on chartered flights from Monrovia.

Delegate Calls For Doe Resignation*AB1306060090 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT
12 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Freetown, June 12 (AFP)—Liberian government officials and National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels held two hours of peace talks at the U.S. Embassy in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown late Tuesday over ways to end a bloody six-month insurgency.

Tom Woewiyu, leader of the NPFL delegation, said that the key to the Front's demands was the departure of President Samuel Doe, who was the "source of all the problems" in the West African state.

"The moment Mr. Doe gets off our back, the war would end," he said, adding: "This is one last shot. There would be no end to the conflict until Doe quits. We are not calling for the total dissolution of the Liberian Government but for the resignation of Doe."

He accused the government of "unleashing terror" on the Liberian people by executing prominent political

leaders, including former President William Tolbert, in the bloody April 1980 coup which brought him to power.

"They were shot like dogs," he said. "Since then students were killed and people were thrown from the Executive Mansion," he added.

The rebel leader also accused the Doe regime of bringing Liberia under the control of one tribe, an apparent reference to the president's Krahn group.

On the government side, delegation leader Tambakai Jangaba said Liberia had been "destabilized" by rebel activities, and added that the West African state had enjoyed 10 years of peace under a democratic constitution with President Doe.

"If we do not negotiate now, we may not have a Liberia to talk about," he said, adding that certain foreign governments, which he did not name, had supported the rebels.

The talks were opened by Liberian Council of Churches (LCC) President Reverend Leees Moulton, who is leading a delegation of religious leaders acting as mediators. Rev. Moulton said the church group was concerned that while armed men were dying on both sides, innocent men, women and children had been caught in the cross-fire. He said men should not die innocently, and that Liberian citizens had become "living dead, dislodged, disenchanted."

"The law of our land affords us protection no more," he added.

Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma said his government appreciated the role of the United States in bringing both sides to the conference table, adding that the search for and holding of power had

become the key to effective international relations. The foreign minister added that it was the love of peace and freedom that had once made Liberia a haven for all Africans.

Rev. Moulton hoped all participants would explore all avenues in a bid to find a permanent solution to the insurgency, launched last December by Charles Taylor's NPFL rebels in Liberia's northeastern county of Nimba. [passage omitted]

The press was present for the opening of the talks, which continued behind closed doors late into the evening, and were expected to continue Wednesday. It was not known how long the discussions would last.

Federal Republic of Germany Evacuees Arrive

AB1206144090 Paris AFP in French 1347 GMT
12 Jun 90

[Text] Freetown, 12 Jun (AFP)—The first batch of 62 West Germans and three Italians employed at the Bong mine, who were evacuated today by a military aircraft, have arrived in Freetown, the FRG Embassy in the Sierra Leone capital announced. The aircraft, a Transall belonging to the West German Air Force, immediately took off again to get the other employees of this mine located in a zone which has been under the control of rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia since last week, the embassy specified. In normal times, this mine employs 140 West Germans.

This aircraft would also transport a rebel delegation to Freetown where a Liberian Government delegation is waiting for negotiations in the presence of religious leaders who arrived on 11 June from Monrovia, the same source indicated.

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